

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
HOUSTON DIVISION**

Francisco Robledo,

Plaintiff,

v.

Stellar Recovery, Inc.,

Defendant.

Case No.

**COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES
UNDER THE FAIR DEBT COLLECTION
PRACTICES ACT, THE TELEPHONE
CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT AND
OTHER EQUITABLE RELIEF**

JURY DEMAND ENDORSED HEREIN

PARTIES

1. Plaintiff, Francisco Robledo (“Francisco”), is a natural person who resided in Houston, Texas, at all times relevant to this action.
2. Defendant, Stellar Recovery, Inc. (“Stellar”), is a Florida corporation that maintained its principal place of business in Jacksonville, Florida, at all times relevant to this action.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

3. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1331, this Court has federal question jurisdiction over this matter as it arises under the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (“FDCPA”), 15 U.S.C. § 1692 et seq. and the Telephone Consumer Protection Act (“TCPA”), 47 U.S.C. § 227.
4. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b), venue is proper because a substantial part of the events giving rise to this claim occurred in this judicial district.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

5. Before Stellar began contacting Francisco, it and Francisco had no prior business relationship and Francisco had never provided express consent to Stellar to be contacted on his cellular telephone.
6. Stellar regularly uses instrumentalities of interstate commerce and the mails to collect consumer debts owed or due or asserted to be owed or due another.
7. The principal source of Stellar's revenue is debt collection.
8. Stellar is a "debt collector" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(6).
9. As described, *infra*, Stellar contacted Francisco to collect a debt that was incurred primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.
10. This alleged obligation is a "debt" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(5).
11. Francisco is a "consumer" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(3).
12. Within the past twelve months, Stellar began calling Francisco on Francisco's cellular phone at XXX-XXX-4902 in an attempt to collect a debt for another individual.
13. Shortly after the calls began, Francisco advised Stellar that Stellar called the wrong number.
14. In addition, Francisco communicated Francisco's desire that Stellar cease calling Francisco.
15. In response, Stellar told Francisco that Stellar would remove Francisco's number, which was a misrepresentation as evidenced by the fact that Stellar continued to call Francisco on Francisco's cellular phone multiple times.
16. Stellar's policies and procedures for processing account data received from original creditors fail to identify easily discoverable errors and avoid the needless harassment of undeserving consumers like Francisco.

17. Stellar unreasonably relied upon inaccurate information provided to Stellar by one (1) or more original creditors for whom Stellar was attempting to collect a debt when Stellar called Francisco's cellular telephone.
18. Stellar's policies and procedures violate the FDCPA.
19. Stellar's collection efforts, including but not limited to its telephone calls, caused Francisco emotional distress in the form of frustration, annoyance, aggravation, and anxiety.
20. Stellar's collection efforts also intruded upon Francisco's privacy.
21. In addition, each time Stellar placed a telephone call to Francisco, Stellar occupied Francisco's telephone number such that Francisco was unable to receive other phone calls at that telephone number while Stellar was calling him.
22. Stellar's telephone calls also forced Francisco to lose time by having to tend to Stellar's unwanted calls.

COUNT ONE

Violation of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act

23. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference Paragraphs 5 through 22 above as if fully set forth herein.
24. Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692d by engaging in conduct the natural consequence of which is to harass, oppress, or abuse Plaintiff in connection with the collection of the debt.

COUNT TWO

Violation of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act

25. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference Paragraphs 5 through 22 above as if fully set forth herein.
26. Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692e by using false, deceptive, or misleading representations or means in connection with the collection of the debt.

COUNT THREE

Violation of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act

27. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference Paragraphs 5 through 22 above as if fully set forth herein.
28. Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692f by using unfair or unconscionable means to collect the debt.

COUNT FOUR

Violation of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act

29. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference Paragraphs 5 through 22 above as if fully set forth herein.
30. Senator Fritz Hollings, the original sponsor of the TCPA, stated:

Computerized calls are the scourge of modern civilization. They wake us up in the morning; they interrupt our dinner at night; they force the sick and elderly out of bed; they hound us until we want to rip the telephone right out of the wall.

137 Cong. Rec. 30,821 (1991).

31. The TCPA defines an automatic telephone dialing system (“ATDS”) as “equipment which has the capacity...(A) to store or produce telephone numbers to be called, using a random or sequential number generator; and (B) to dial such numbers.” 47 U.S.C. § 227(a)(1).
32. “[A] predictive dialer is equipment that dials numbers and, when certain computer software is attached, also assists telemarketers in predicting when a sales agent will be available to take calls. The hardware, when paired with certain software, has the capacity to store or produce numbers and dial those numbers at random, in sequential order, or from a database of numbers.” *In the Matter of Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991*, Declaratory Ruling and Order, 30 FCC Rcd. 7961, 7973, ¶ 13 (2015); see also *In the Matter of Rules & Regulations Implementing the*

Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991, 18 F.C.C. Rcd. 14014, 14091-4093 (2003);
In the Matter of Rules & Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991, 23 F.C.C. Rcd. 559, 562-63 (2008).

33. A predictive dialer is an ATDS within the meaning of the TCPA. *In the Matter of Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991*, Declaratory Ruling and Order, 30 FCC Rcd. 7961, 7973, ¶ 13 (2015); *see also In the Matter of Rules & Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991*, 18 F.C.C. Rcd. 14014, 14091-4093 (2003); *In the Matter of Rules & Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991*, 23 F.C.C. Rcd. 559, 562-63 (2008).
34. The TCPA provides, in part:

(b) RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF AUTOMATED TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT.—

(1) PROHIBITIONS.—It shall be unlawful for any person within the United States, or any person outside the United States if the recipient is within the United States—

(A) to make any call (other than a call made for emergency purposes or made with the prior express consent of the called party) using any automatic telephone dialing system or an artificial or prerecorded voice—

* * *

(iii) to any telephone number assigned to a paging service, cellular telephone service, specialized mobile radio service, or other radio common carrier service, or any service for which the called party is charged for the call...

47 U.S.C. §§ 227(b)(1)(A)(iii).

35. The term “called party,” as used in Section 227(b)(1)(A) of the TCPA, refers to the subscriber or the regular user of the called number at the time the telephone call is made.

See In the Matter of Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer

Protection Act of 1991, Declaratory Ruling and Order, 30 FCC Rcd. 7691, 7999-8000, ¶ 72-73 (2015).

36. Any consent that may have been previously given as to a called telephone number lapses when that number is reassigned. *Soppet*, 679 F.3d, at 641; *Sterling v. Mercantile Adjustment Bureau, LLC*, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 186432, *6-7 (W.D.N.Y. Nov. 22, 2013).
37. A caller that places calls to a reassigned telephone number without the express consent of the called party is deemed to have “constructive knowledge” of the reassignment after one phone call has been placed to that reassigned number. *In the Matter of Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991*, Declaratory Ruling and Order, 30 FCC Rcd. 7961, 7999-8000, ¶ 72 (2015).
38. Plaintiff was the “called party” in each telephone call Defendant placed to a Plaintiff’s cellular telephone.
39. Defendant violated 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A) on multiple and separate occasions by each time using an ATDS and/or an artificial or prerecorded voice to call Plaintiff on his cellular telephone without Plaintiff’s prior express consent or after such consent had been revoked.
40. In addition, The TCPA provides, in part:

If the court finds that the defendant willfully or knowingly violated this subsection or the regulations prescribed under this subsection, the court may, in its discretion, increase the amount of the award to an amount equal to not more than 3 times the amount available under subparagraph (B) of this paragraph.

47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3).
41. The Communications Act of 1943, of which the TCPA is a part, defines “willful” as “the conscious or deliberate commission or omission of such act, irrespective of any intent to violate any provision[], rule or regulation....” 47 U.S.C. § 312(f).

42. In order to establish a “willful” or “knowing” violation of the TCPA, a plaintiff need not demonstrate that the defendant intended to violate the statute, or that it knew or should have known it was violating the statute. *See Roylance v. ALG Real Est. Servs., Inc.* 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 44930, *31 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 16, 2015); *Bridgeview Health Care Ctr. Ltd. v. Clark*, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 37310, *21-22 (N.D. Ill. Mar. 19, 2013); *Steward v. Regent Asset Mgmt. Solutions, Inc.*, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 50046, *18-20 (N.D. Ga. 2011).
43. Instead, a plaintiff need only show that the defendant engaged in a “voluntary act” that violated the TCPA. *See Bridgeview*, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS, at *21-22; see also *Roylance*, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS, at *31 (intentionally making phone calls that violated TCPA, without intent to violate the statute, was sufficient to warrant treble damages).
44. Defendant voluntarily placed telephone calls to Plaintiff’s cellular telephone number using an ATDS and/or an artificial or prerecorded voice.
45. In addition, a company that places telephone calls using an ATDS and/or an artificial or prerecorded voice bears a responsibility to place intermittent live verification calls to ensure the subscriber being called has provided his or her express consent to be called. *See Breslow v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*, 857 F. Supp. 2d 1316, 1322 (S.D. Fla 2012); *aff’d* 755 F.3d 1265 (11th Cir. 2014).
46. Defendant failed to adequately place intermittent live verification calls to Plaintiff’s cellular telephone number to ensure that Plaintiff had provided his express consent to Defendant to call those telephone numbers.
47. Defendant’s violations of 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A) were willfully and knowingly made.

JURY DEMAND

48. Plaintiff demands a trial by jury.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

49. Plaintiff prays for the following relief:

- a. Judgment against Defendant for actual damages, statutory damages, and costs and reasonable attorney's fees pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k.
- b. An order enjoining Defendant from placing further telephone calls to Plaintiff's cellular telephone number pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3).
- c. Judgment against Defendant for statutory damages pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3) for each and every call Defendant made in violation of the TCPA.
- d. For such other legal and/or equitable relief as the Court deems appropriate.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

Hyslip & Taylor, LLC LPA

Date: June 24, 2016

By: /s/ Jeffrey S. Hyslip

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